

# ***Mercury Sources, Transport, and Fate in the Atmosphere***

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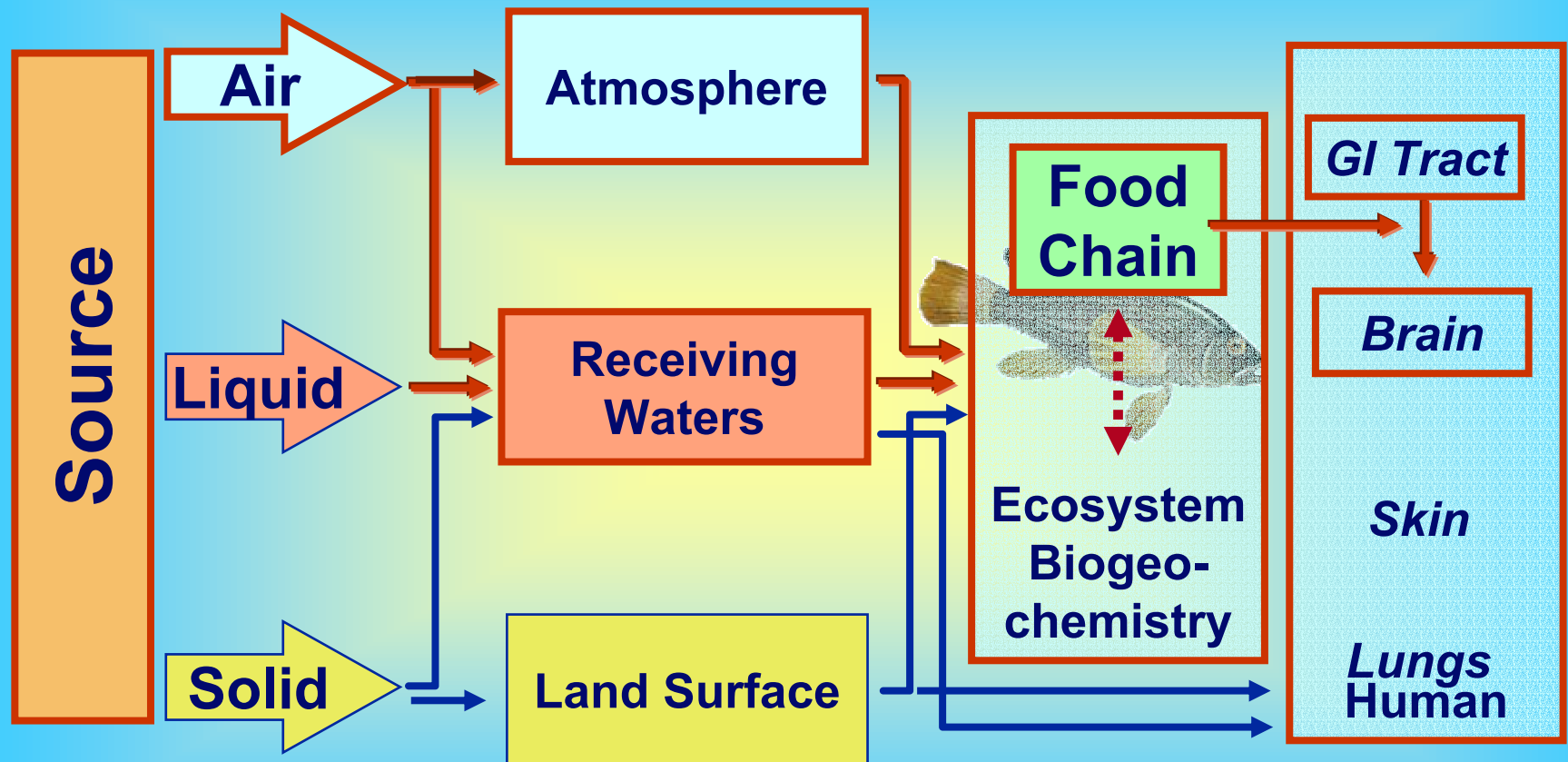
***February 21, 2003***

**Valuing Externalities Workshop**  
**U.S. Department of Energy**  
**February 21, 2003**  
**McLean, VA**

DOEExternals2003.1



# Potential Toxics Exposure in Humans (major mercury pathways in red)



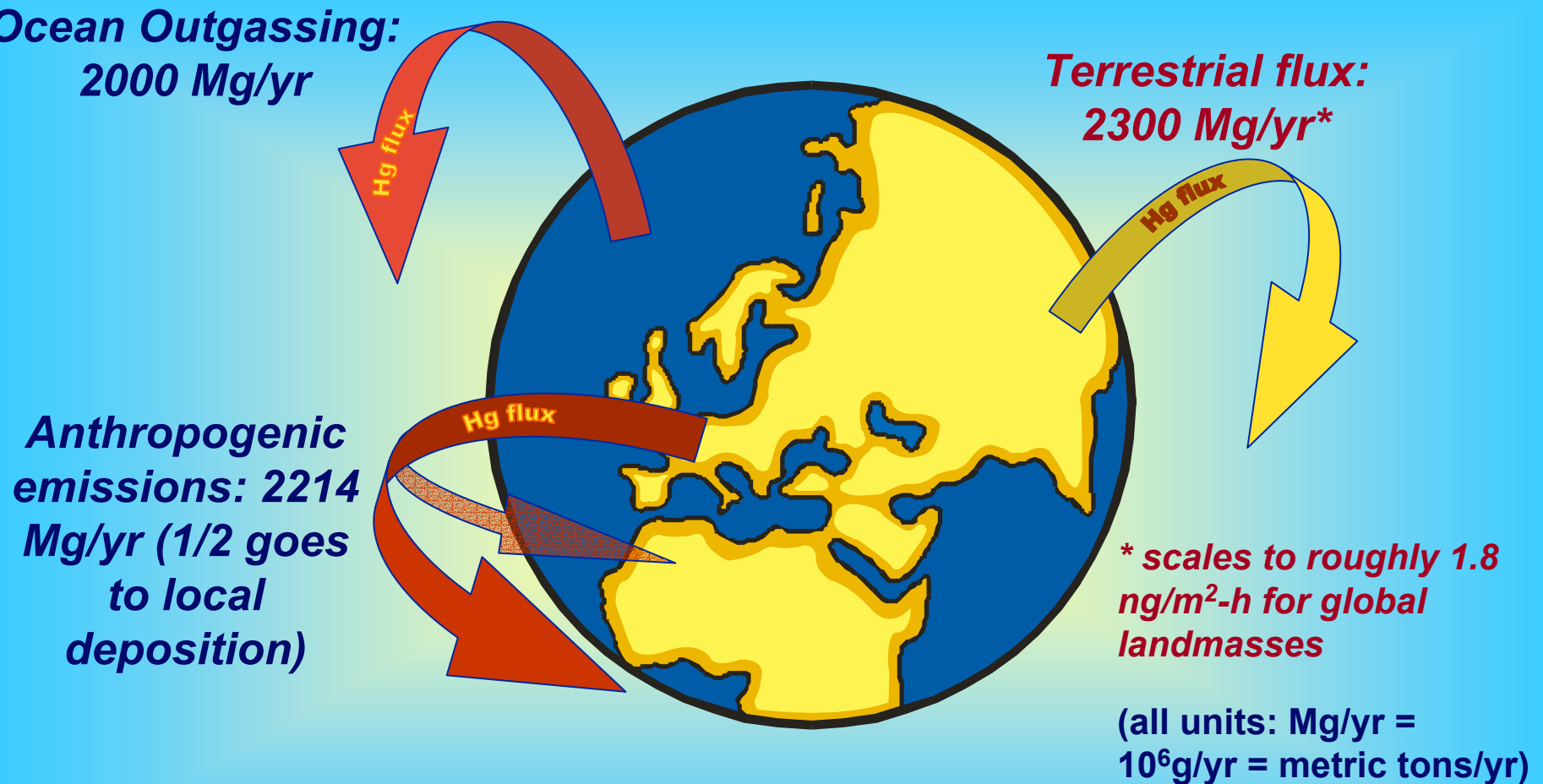
# ***Chemical forms of Mercury***

- **Inorganic mercury**
  - **Elemental: Hg(0), the silvery liquid metal**
  - **Divalent: Hg(II), often combined with chlorine**
- **Organic mercury**
  - **Monomethylmercury: MeHg, usually with chlorine; may be formed in aquatic systems**
  - **Dimethylmercury: highly toxic; reactive; occurrences: landfills; marine mammals?**
  - **Other forms**

# Mercury Field Study Sites (2000-2003)



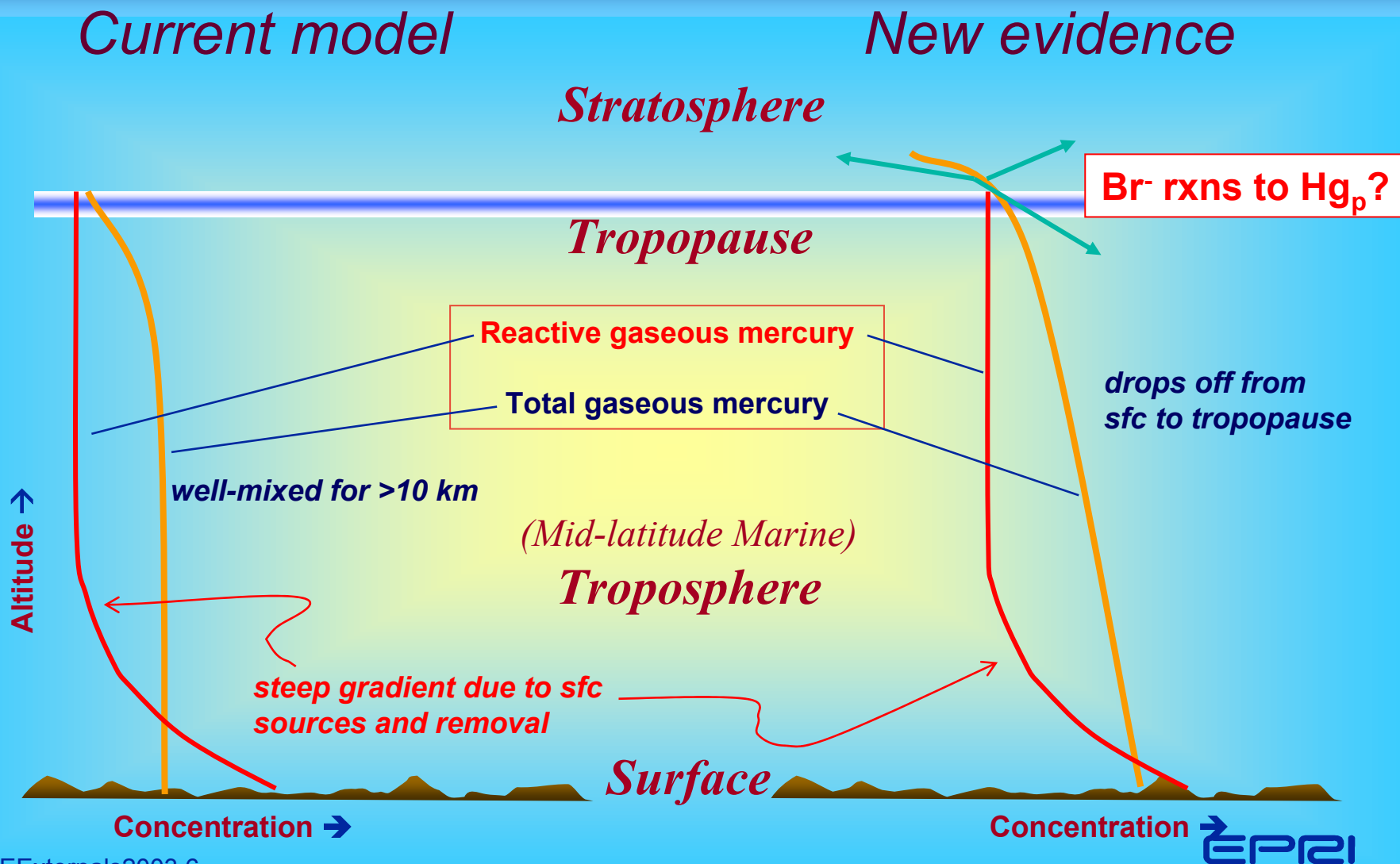
# Mercury Balance to the Global Atmosphere



**Global atmospheric lifetime ( $\text{Hg}^0$ ): 1-1.5 yr**

EPRI

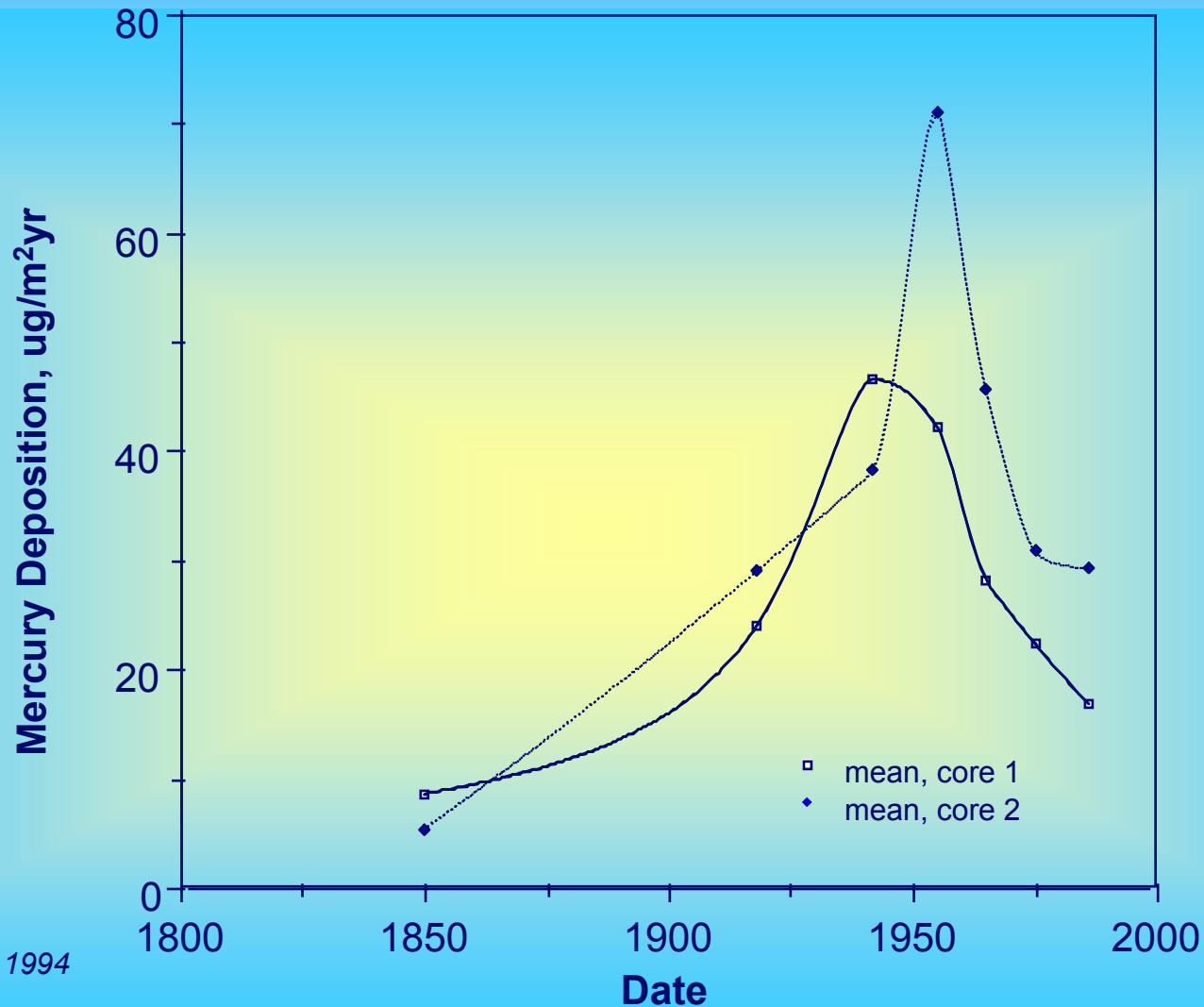
# New Evidence on Global Lifetime



# SWEDEN: A “natural” mercury experiment

- 20 years monitoring of mercury deposition
- Deposition from atmosphere: 50% drop in early 90s: due to changes in Eastern Europe
- Fish mercury: about 20% average drop
- Complication: similar drop in  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$ : may have led to lower methylation rates

# Trends in Mercury Deposition - 2 Northern Wisconsin Bogs



From: Benoit et al. 1994

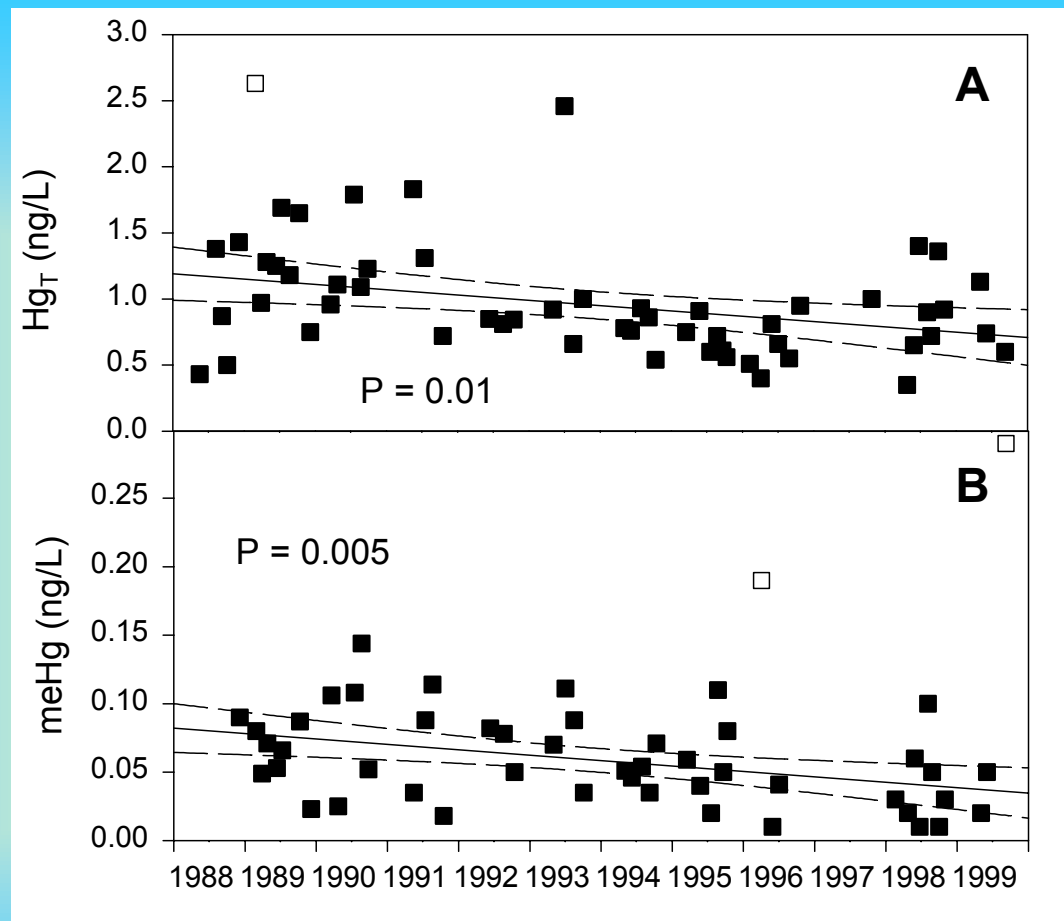
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EPRI



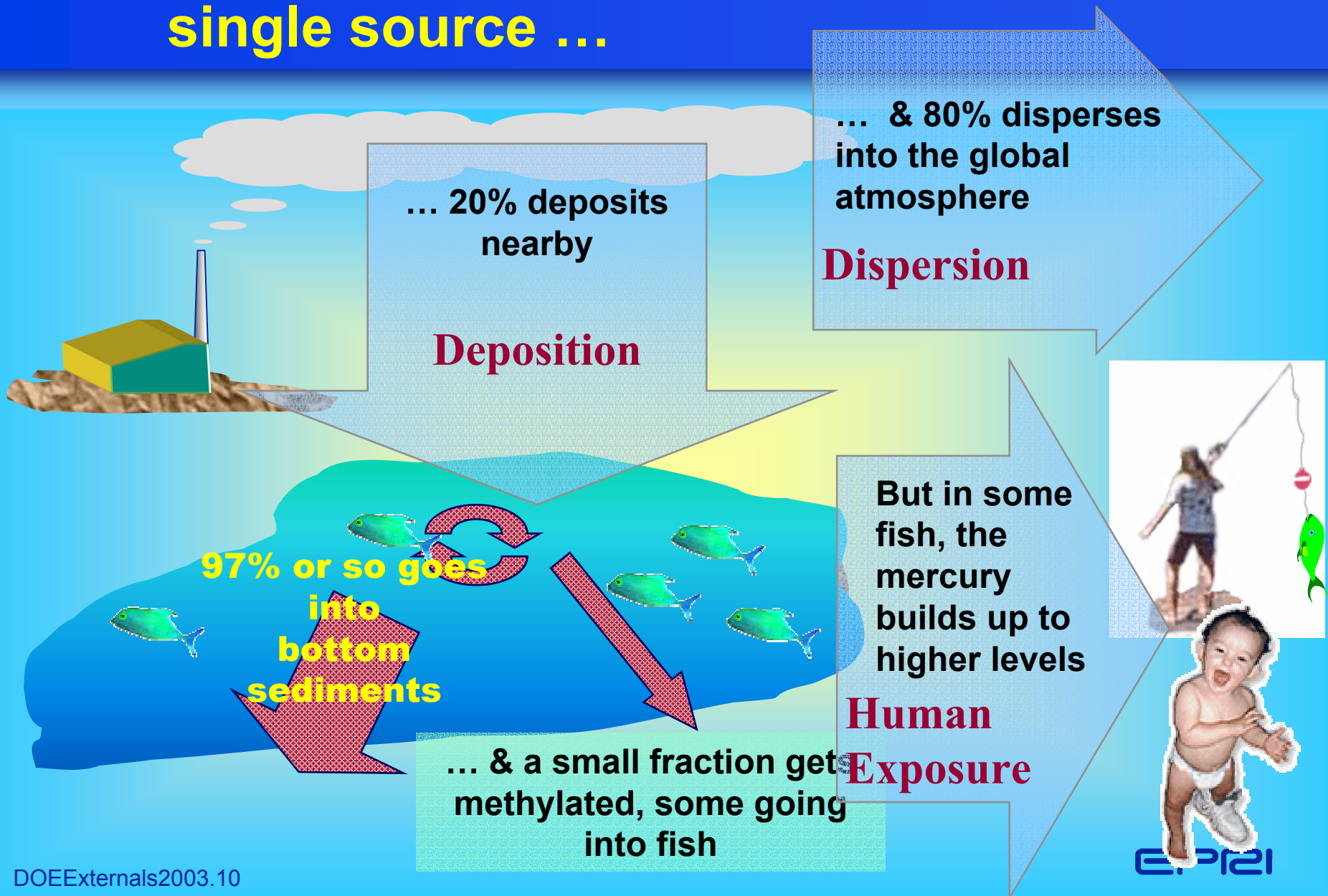
# MERCURY TRENDS OVER TIME

## Little Rock Lake, WI (reference basin)



*Watras et al., 2000; ES&T*

# Of the total mercury emitted into the atmosphere from a single source ...



# Some mercury concentrations

1000 in a billion = **1 ppm**  
(part per million)

- Mercury (mostly methylmercury) in fish (Dellinger et al.)

100 in a billion

- Elemental mercury, from fillings, in saliva (Liang & Brooks)
- Mercury in coal (Chu & Porcella)
- Mercury in soil (Gustin et al.)
- Methylmercury in hair, controlled dose experiment (Gearhart et al.)

10 in a billion – Methylmercury in blood (Wheatley & Paradis)

1 in a billion = **1 tennis ball in the Rose Bowl**

100 in a trillion = **1 tennis ball in 10 Rose Bowls**

10 in a trillion – Mercury in air over mine tailings (Gustin et al.)

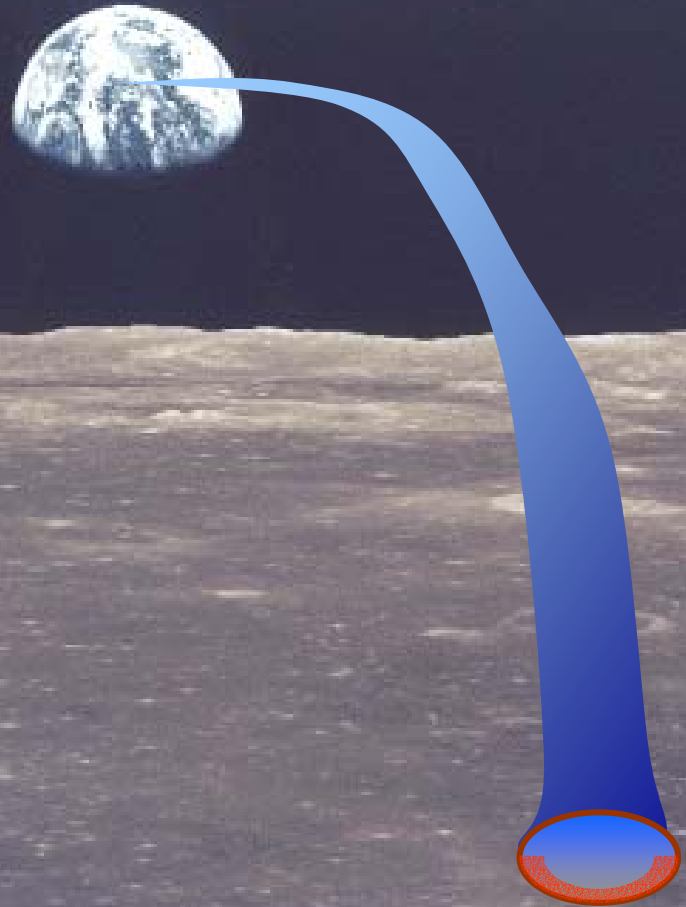
1 in a trillion  
(1/1000th of a billion)  
= **1 ng/liter**

Mercury in sea or lake water (Fitzgerald et al.) (Driscoll et al.)  
Mercury in coastal atmosphere (Iverfeldt et al.)

# Mercury in Power Plant Stacks

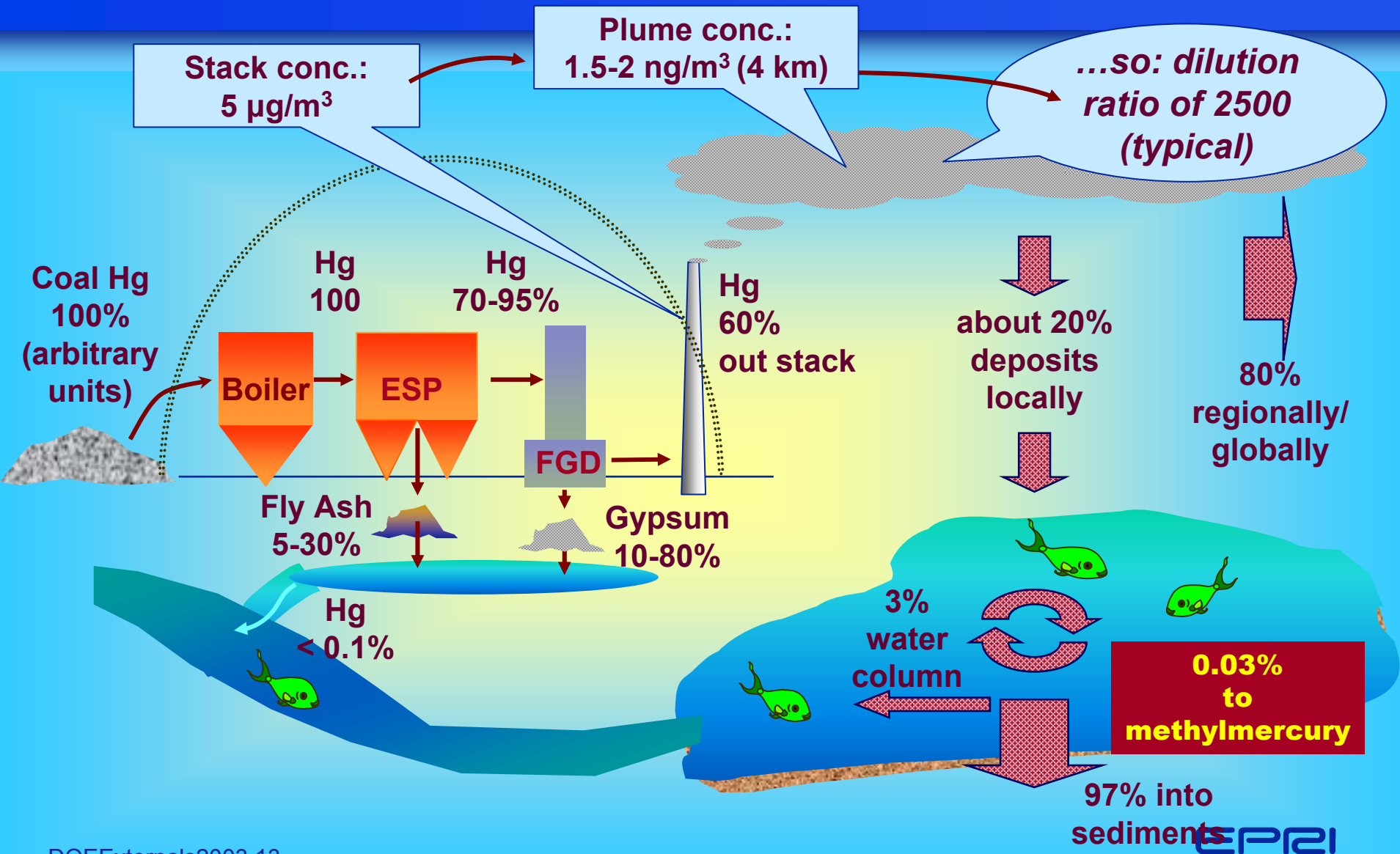
If a 1-foot diameter pipe extending *238,000 miles* from the earth to the moon were filled with the stack exhaust from a single power plant, the mercury in that pipe would equal a section *18 inches* long.

(thanks to Tom Brown of DOE)

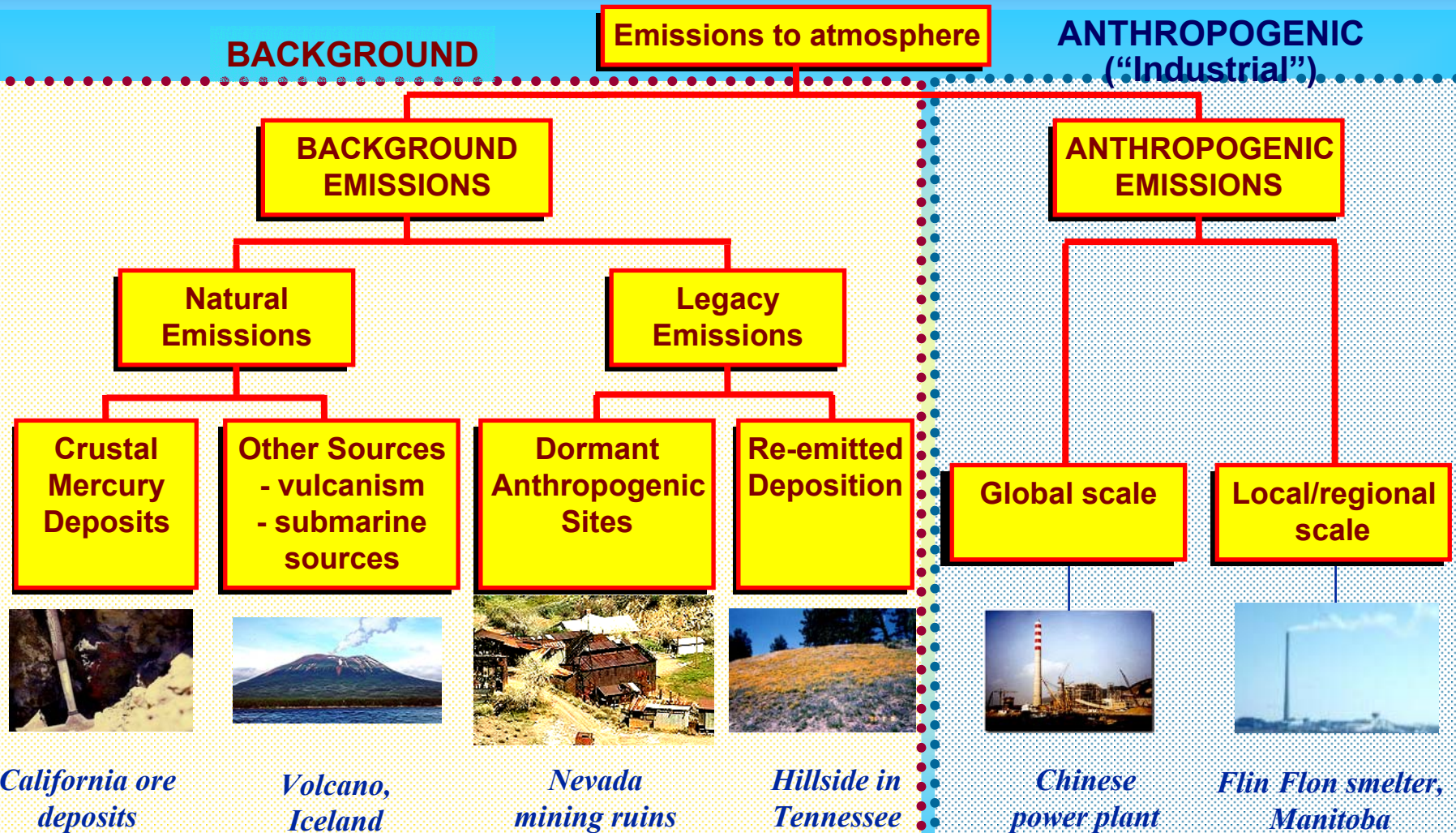


# Fate of Power Plant Mercury in the Environment

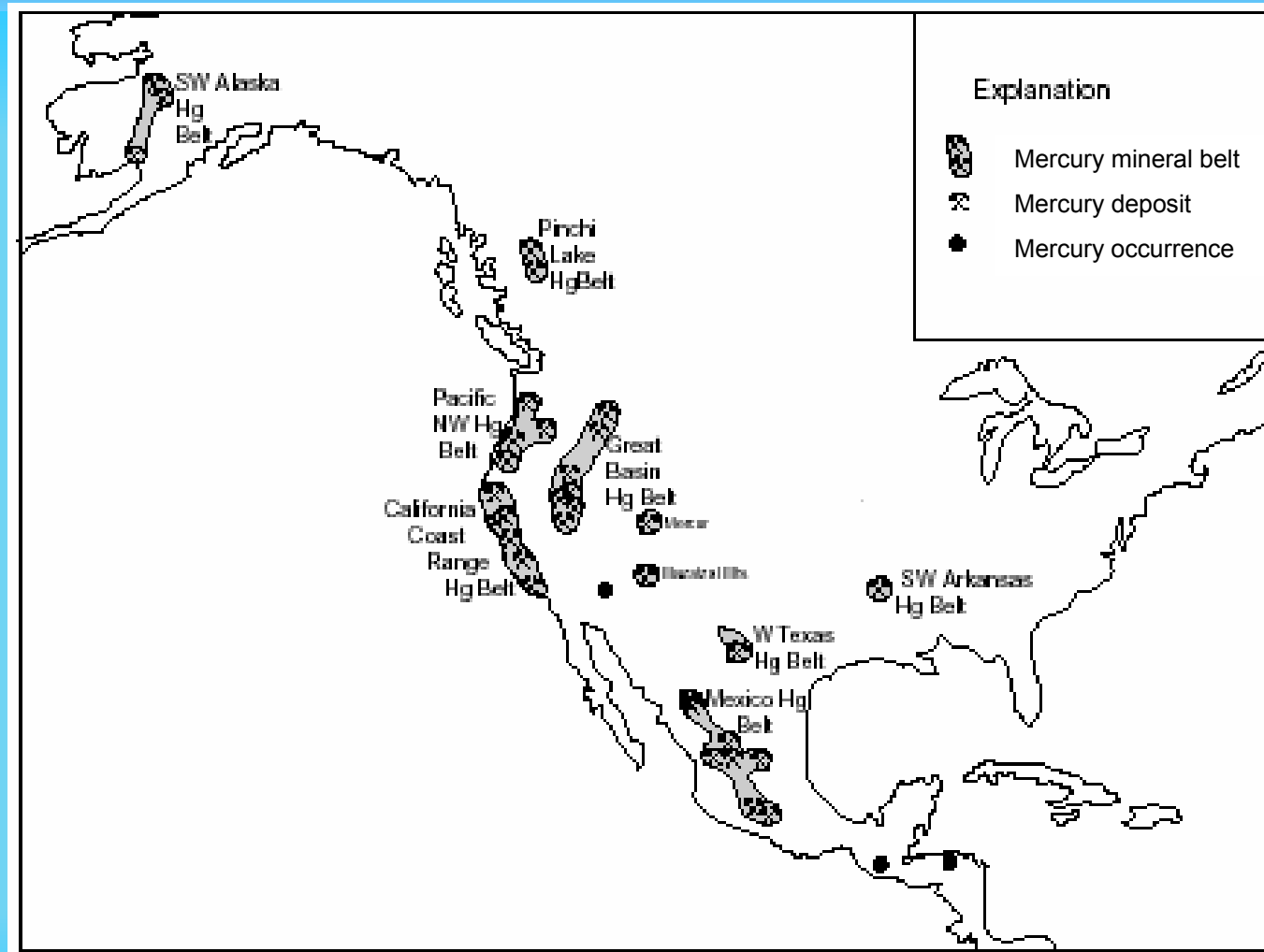
– from METAALICUS and Aircraft Measurements



# Mercury source hierarchy



# Mercuriferous belts of North America



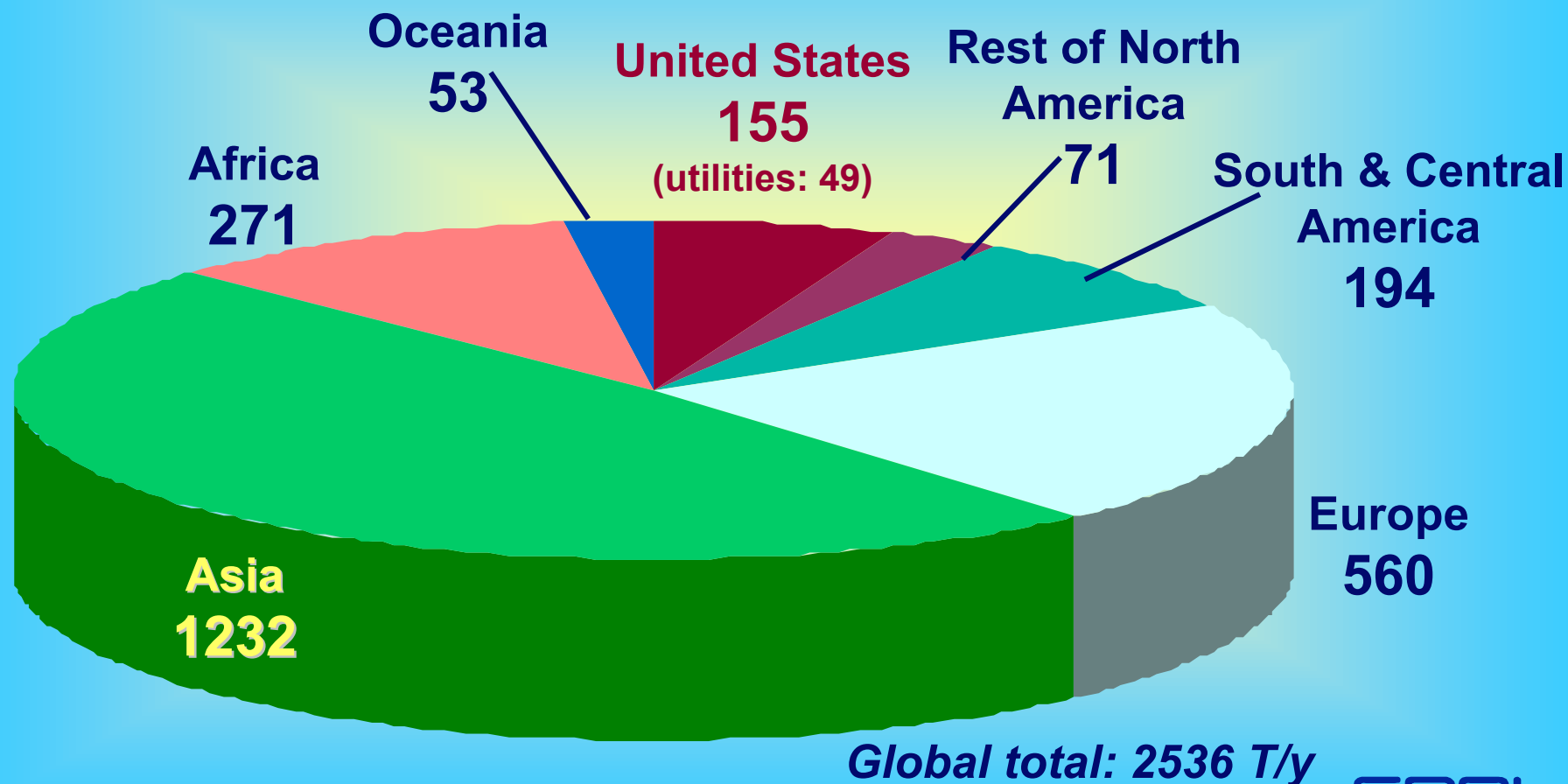


# Nevada STorMs Project Site

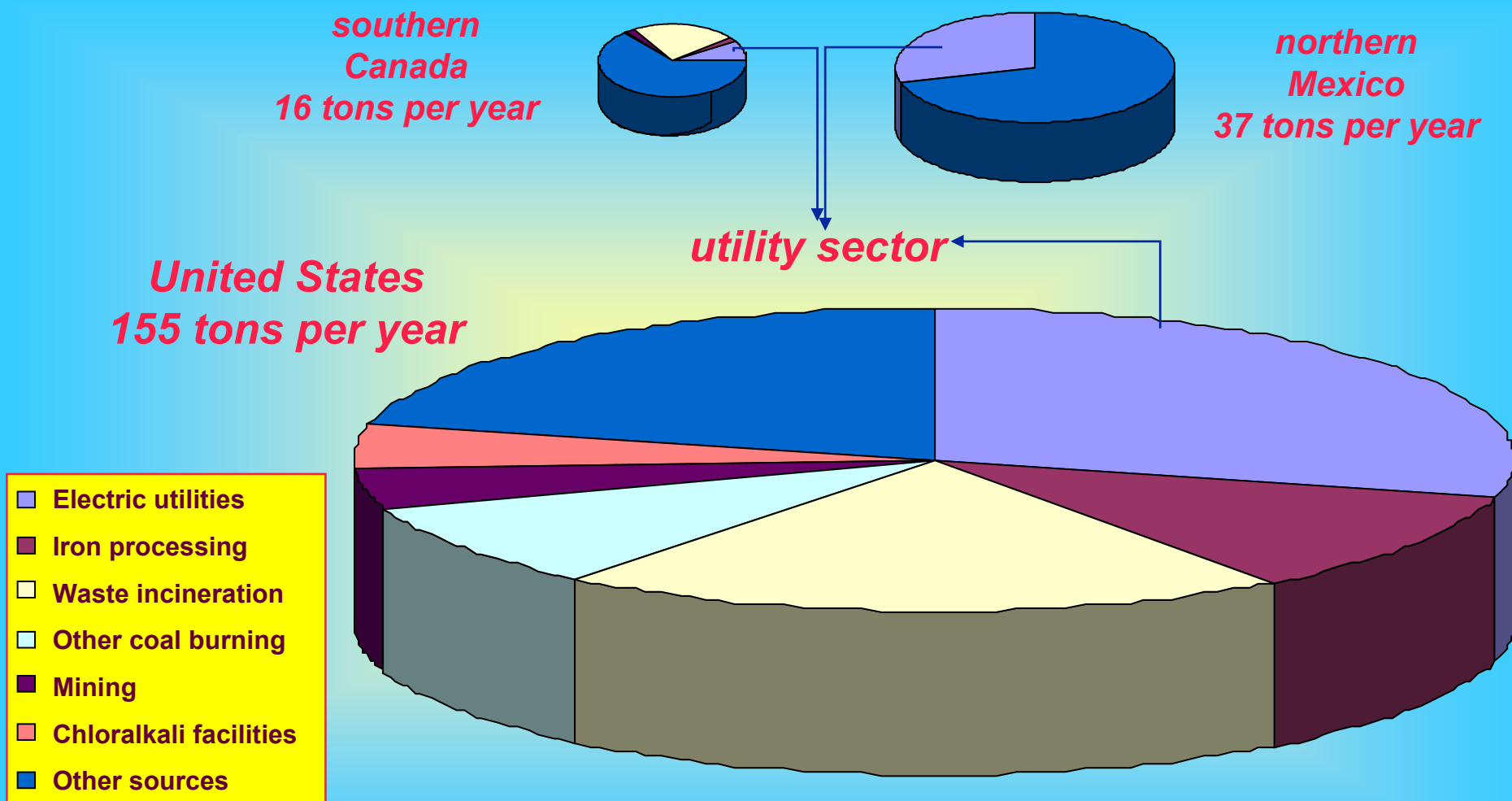




# Contributions to Global Anthropogenic Emissions of Mercury, by Continent (tons per year)

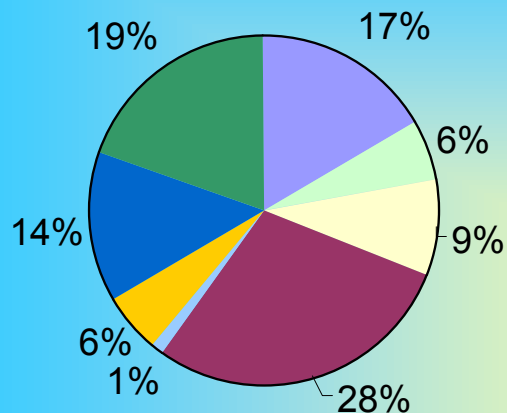


# Mercury Source Apportionment, North America

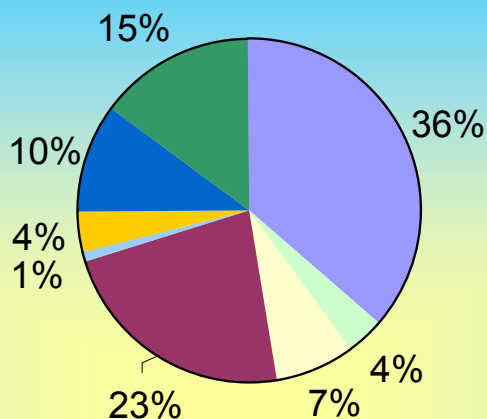


# Where Does U.S. Mercury Originate? Global Contributions to U.S. Hg Deposition

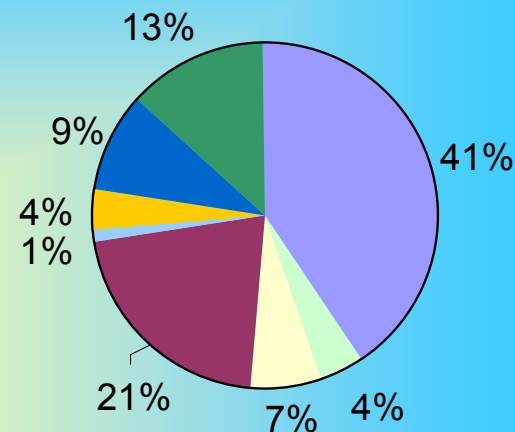
**Everglades, Florida**



**Devil's Lake, Wisconsin**



**Huntington Wildlife Refuge, New York**



## **Industrial Emissions**

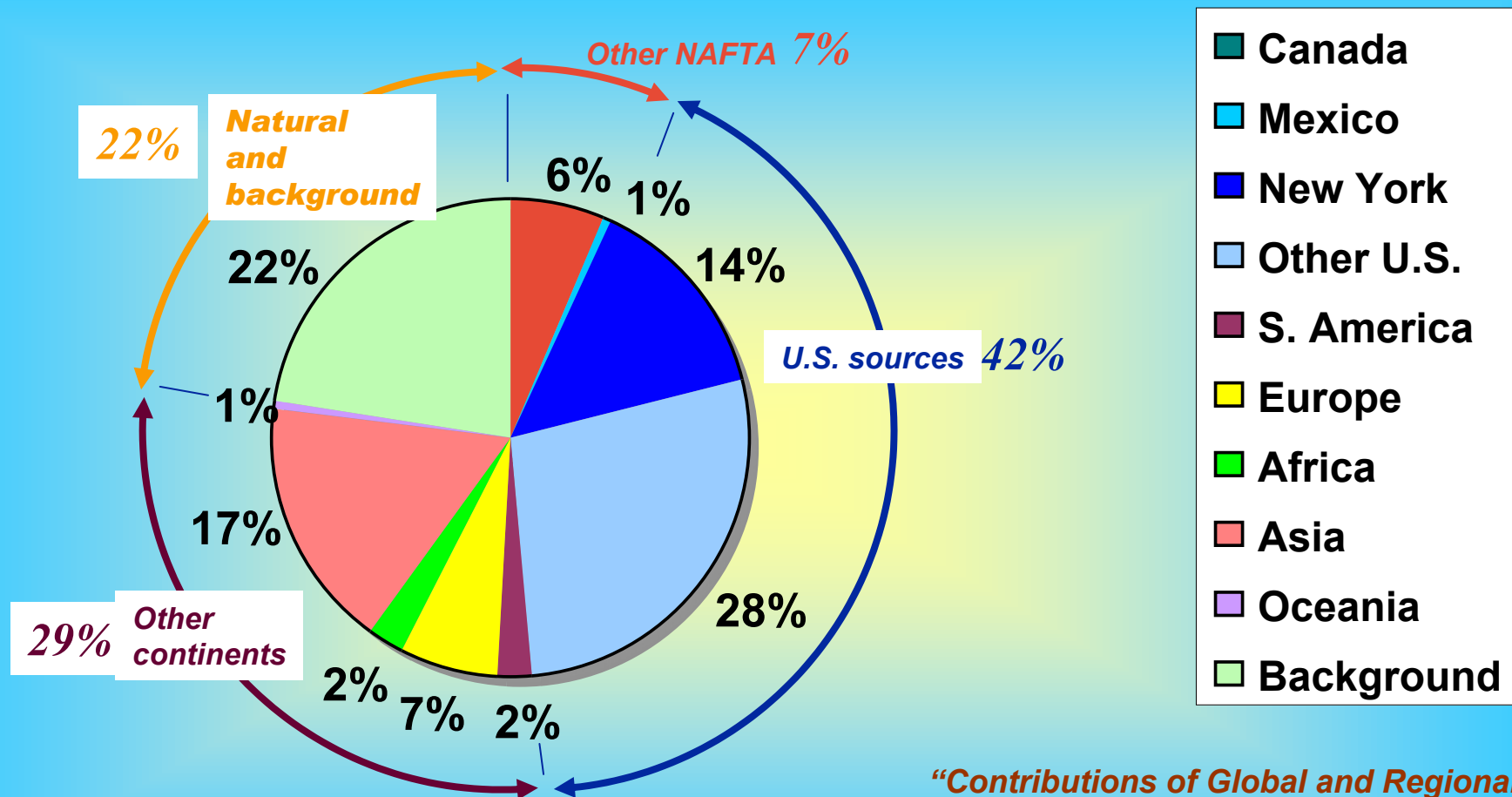
- N America
- S&C America
- Europe
- Asia
- Oceania
- Africa

## **Background Emissions**

- Ocean
- Terrestrial

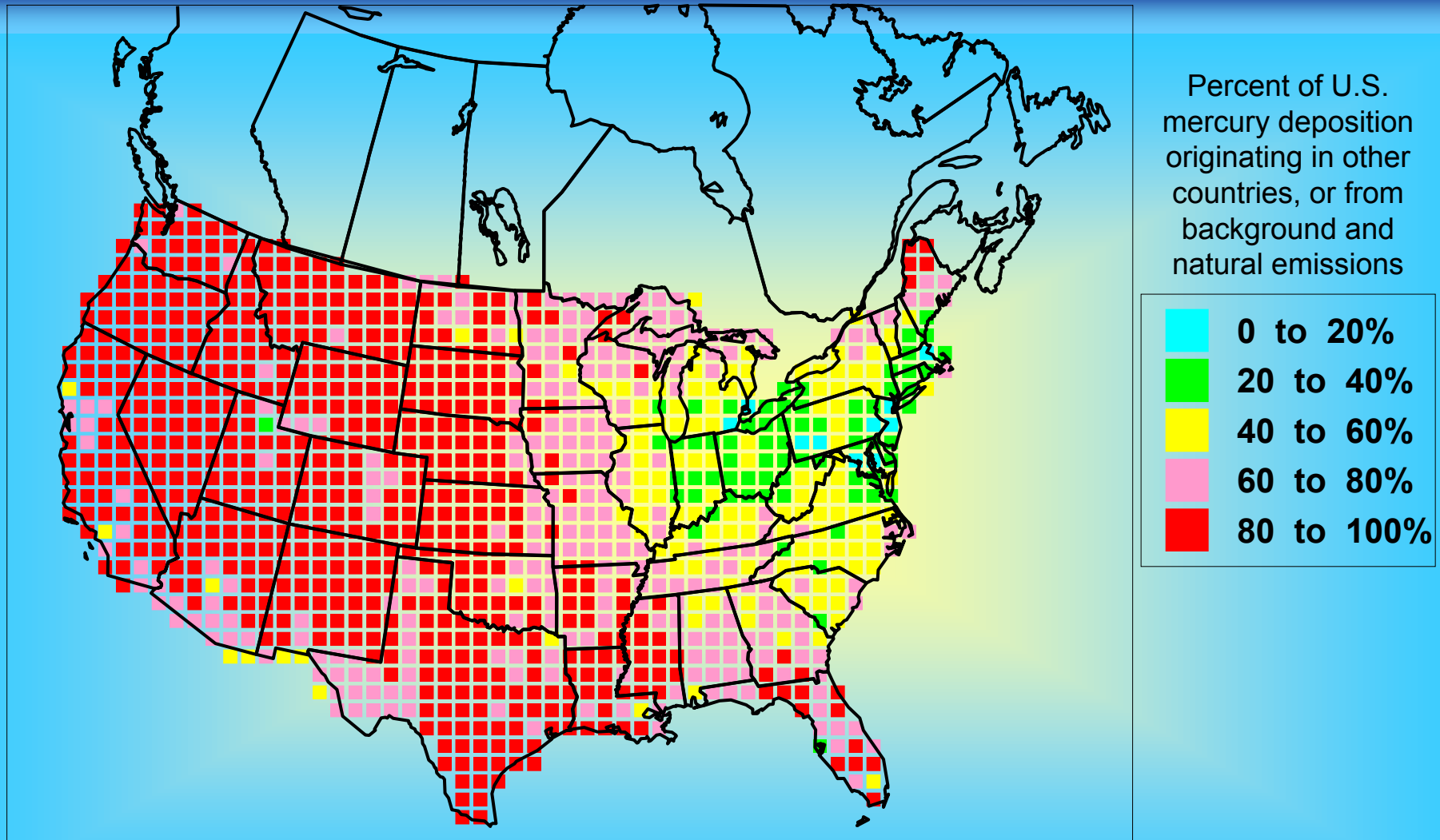
# Where Does U.S. Mercury originate? New York State study

EPRI TEAM Model – Case study: Adirondacks region, New York

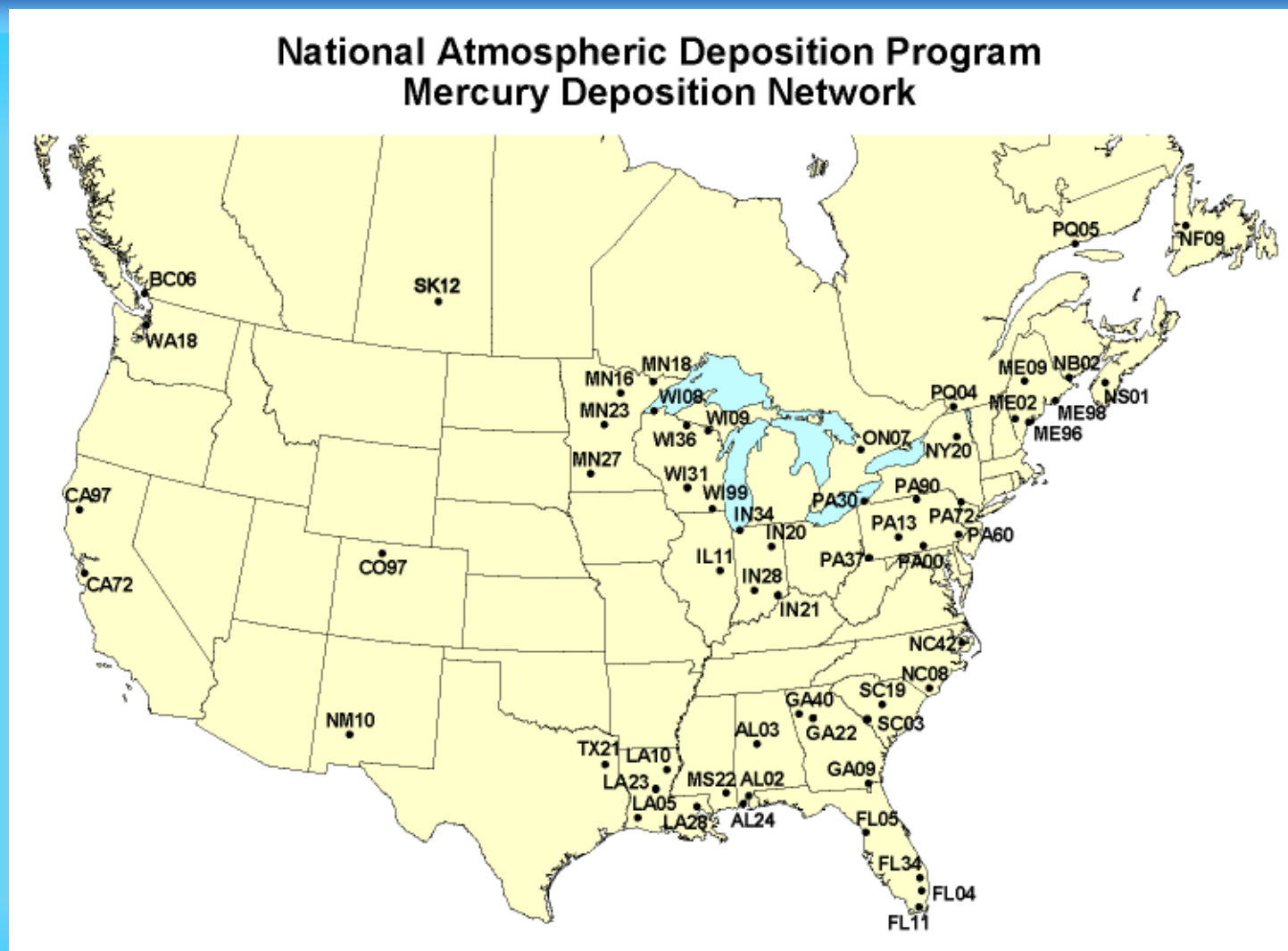


*"Contributions of Global and Regional Sources to Mercury Deposition in New York State," NYSERDA 2002*

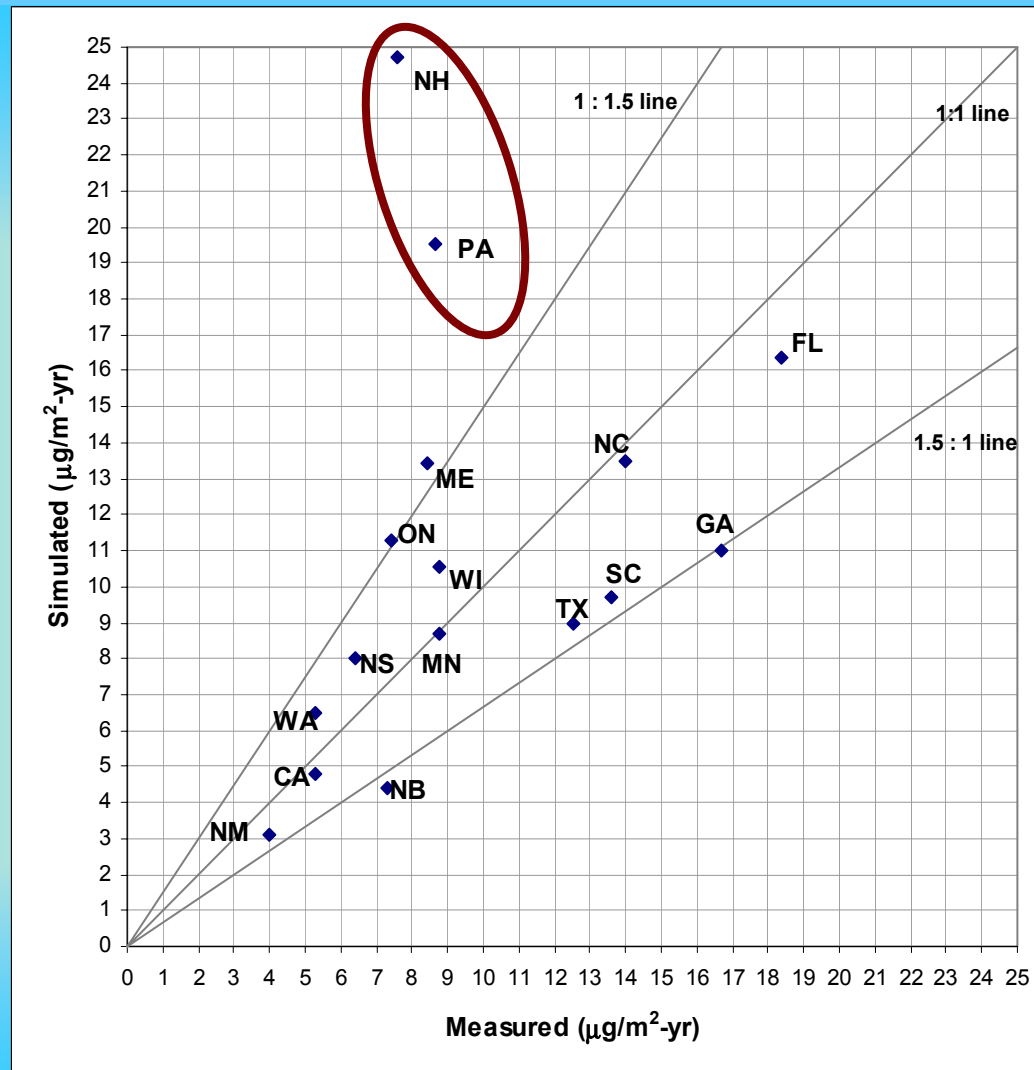
# How much do other parts of the world contribute to U.S. mercury deposition?



# Mercury Wet Deposition Network, 1998 Stations

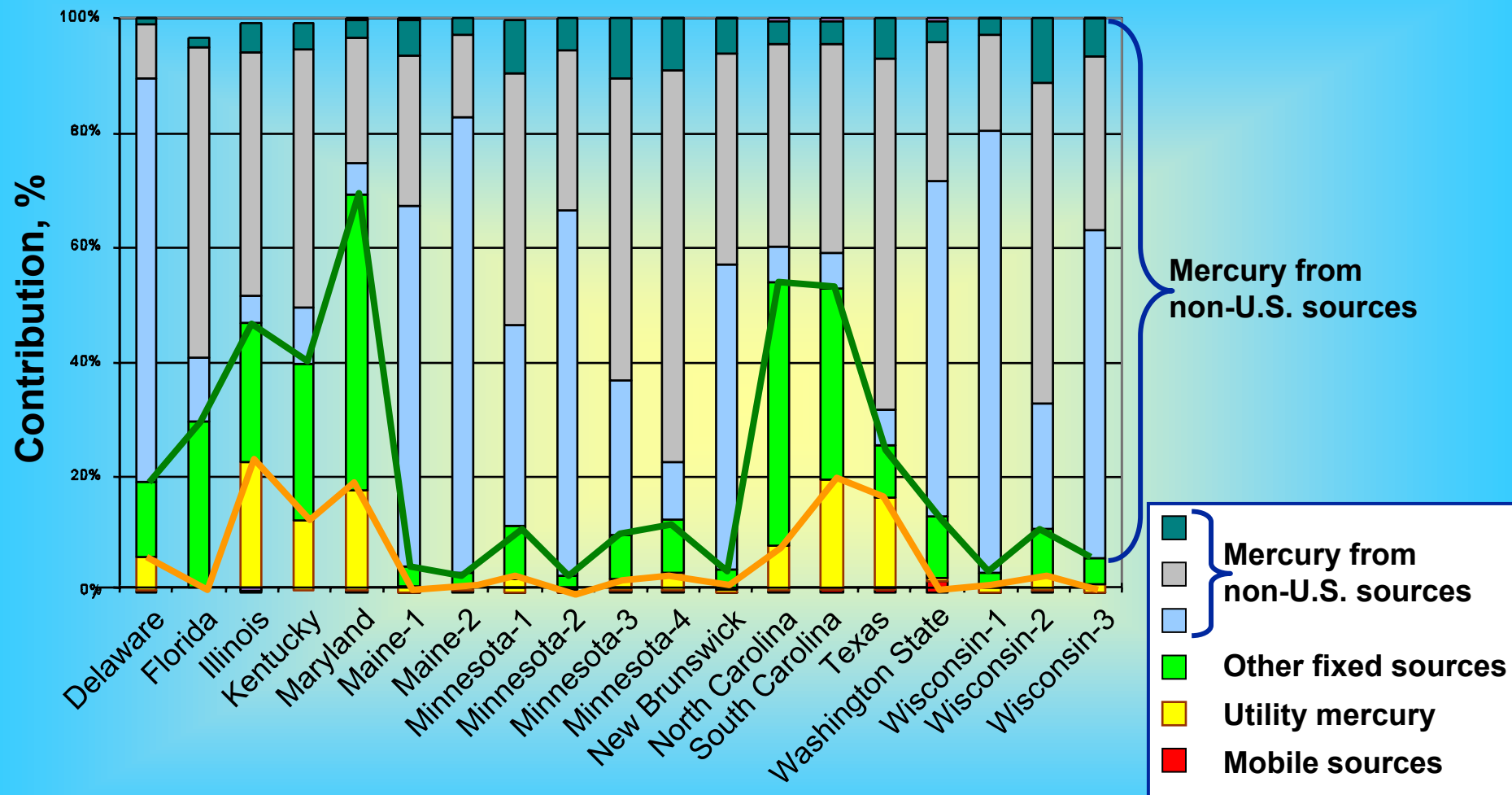


# Performance Evaluation, EPRI TEAM Model (Coarse Grid) vs. Observation, Mercury Wet Deposition



# How much does utility mercury contribute to the mercury that comes down in the U.S.?

EPA REMSAD model: contributors to mercury at MDN stations

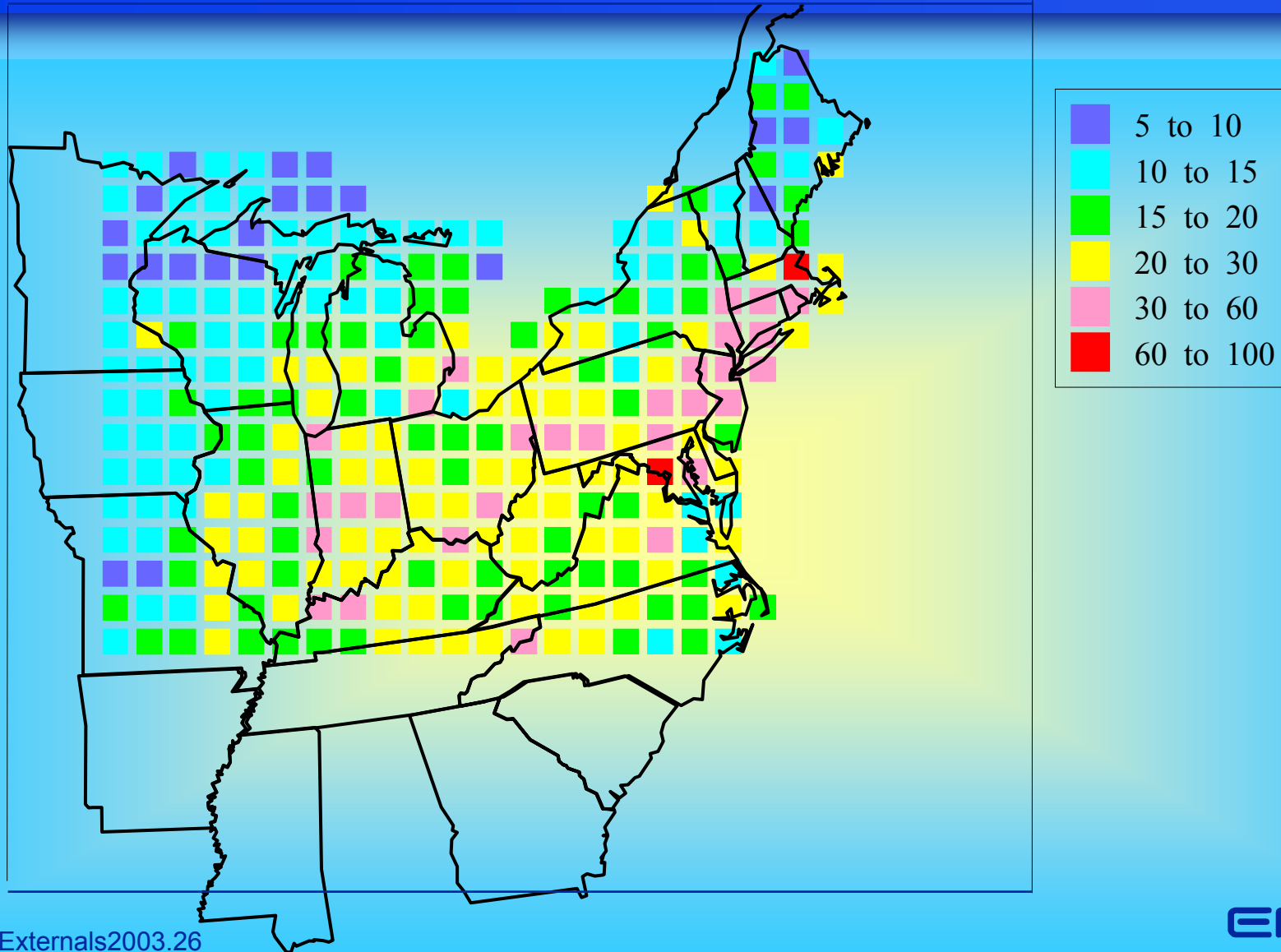




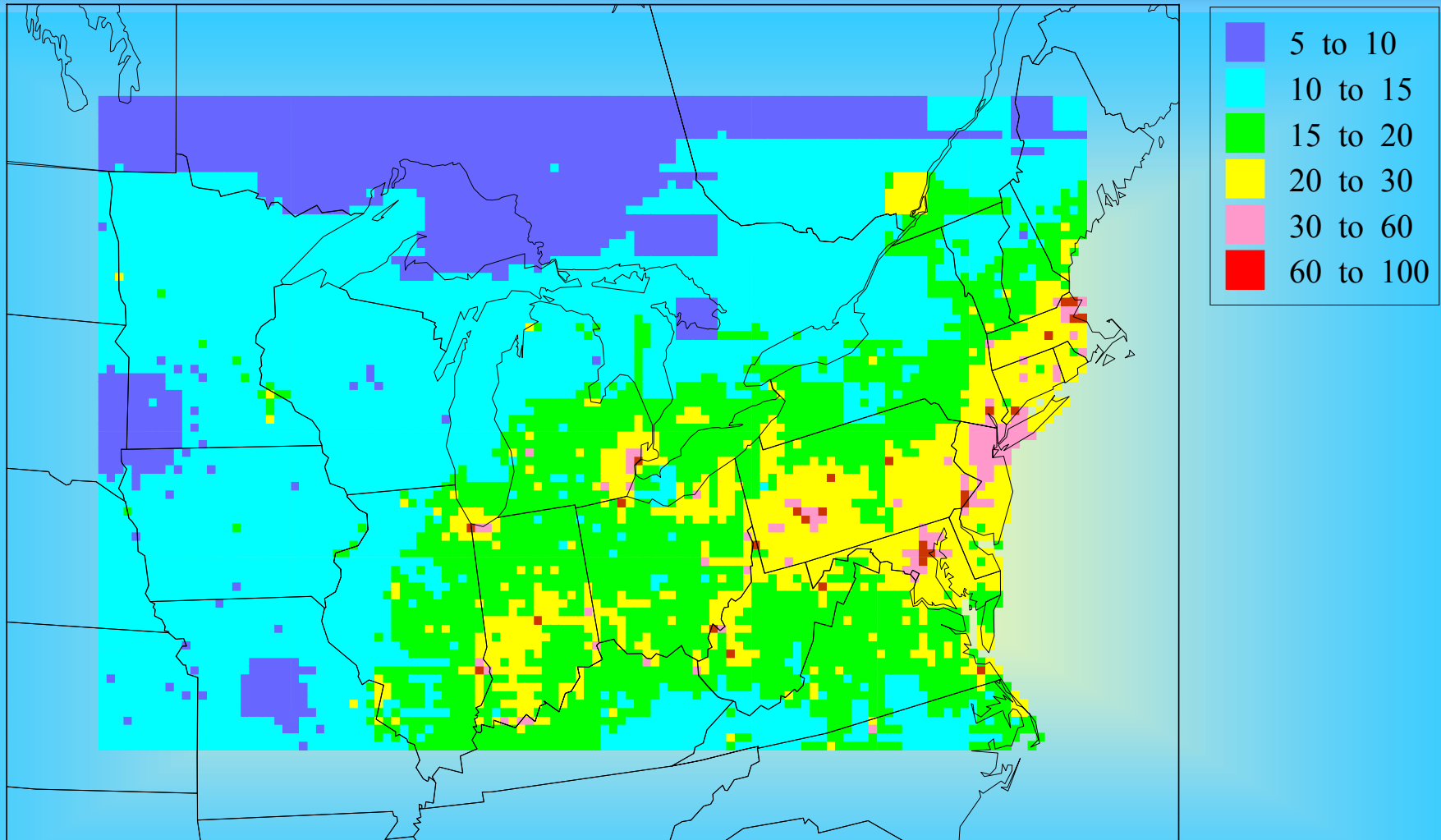
# Direct measurements in power plant plumes



# Total Deposition of Total Mercury, Coarse Grid ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2\text{-yr}$ )



# Total Deposition of Total Mercury, Fine Grid ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2\text{-yr}$ )



# Modeling the Consequences of Mercury Emissions Controls

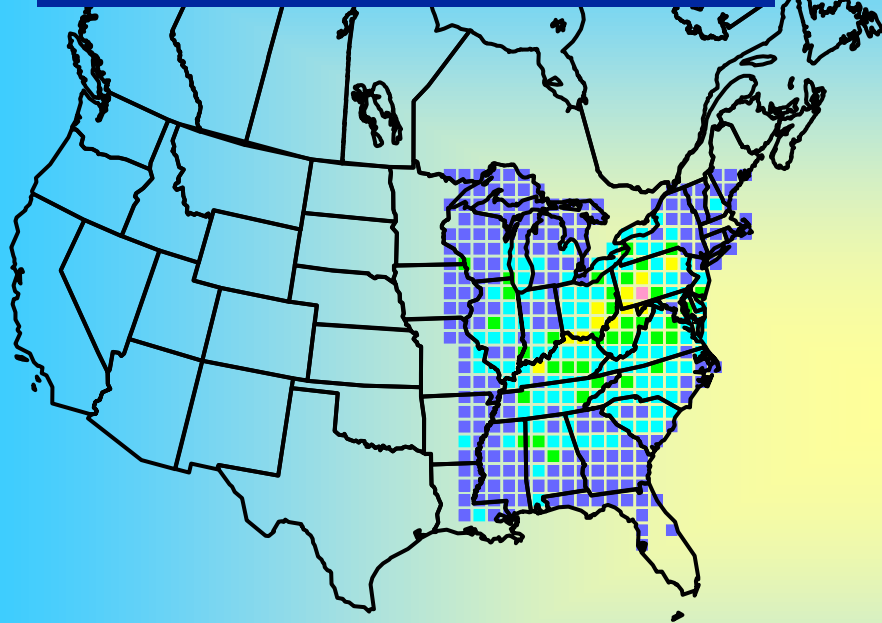
	Total Coal Plant Mercury <b>EMISSIONS</b> , tons/yr	% Difference in mercury <b>EMISSIONS</b> from Base Case	Total Mercury <b>DEPOSITION</b> in the U.S. [wet + dry, Hg(tot)], tons/yr, ALL MERCURY SOURCES	% Difference in all U.S. mercury <b>DEPOSITION</b> from Base Case
CURRENT CONDITIONS (Base Case)	45.6		179	
Scenario 1 (No subcategorization) MOST SEVERE CONTROLS	24.3	- 47%	173	-3.4%
Scenario 2 (Subcategorization by coal rank: bituminous vs. subbituminous vs. lignite)	31.7	- 30%	174	- 2.7%



# Deposition patterns under the 2 scenarios (both coarse grid)

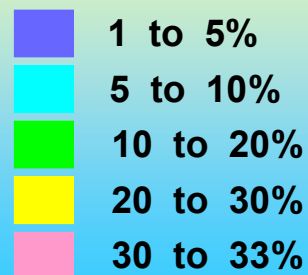
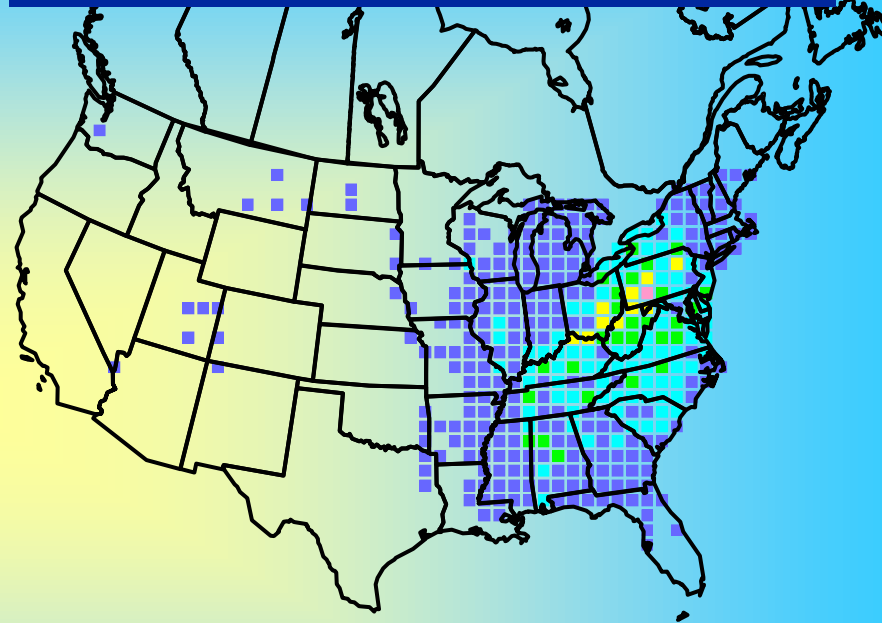
## Scenario 1:

*No utility subcategorization*



## Scenario 2:

*Subcategorization by coal rank*



**Percent difference in annual mercury deposition from base case**

(= current emissions) and given scenario  
(scenario deposition is always less than base case deposition)

# Some remaining issues

- **We need a mass balance:**
  - many uncertainties in global balance of mercury, esp. natural sources;
- **How quickly will mercury deposition drop? Mercury in fish? Mercury in humans?**
  - even industrial sources unclear (Peterson source near Moscow)
- **What is the most efficient strategy for managing mercury risk?**
- **Is there a management “floor”? Does so much U.S. mercury originate outside the U.S. that U.S. controls make little difference in many areas?**